

STD IX – REVISION QUESTION

CHAPTER-2 THE PHYSICAL DIVISION OF INDIA

Question 1: Which of the following is responsible for the variation in the colour of soil in different parts of India?

- (a) **Difference in rock formations** (b) Weathering  
(c) Erosion and deposition (d) Land use

Question 2: Which of the following has not been a factor in the creation and modification of India's relief features?

- (a) **Geological formations** (b) Population density  
(c) Weathering (d) Erosion and deposition

Question 3: Which of the following is a plausible theory presented by Earth scientists to explain the formation of continents and oceans and the various landforms?

- (a) Theory of Motion  
(b) **Theory of Plate Tectonics**  
(c) Theory of Evolution  
(d) Theory of Relativity

Question 4: According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' the earth's crust is formed of how many major plates?

- (a) Three (b) Five (c) **Seven** (d) Ten

Question 5: According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' the movement of the plates result in some geological activity. **Which one of the following is not such a geological activity?**

- (a) **Volcanic activity** (b) Folding (c) Faulting (d) Glaciation

Question 6: According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' when some plates come towards each other, which of the following is formed?

- (a) **Convergent boundary** (b) Divergent boundary  
(c) Transform boundary (d) Colliding boundary

Question 7: According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' when some plates move away from each other, which of the following is formed?

- (a) Convergent boundary (b) **Divergent boundary**  
(c) Transform boundary (d) None of the above

Question 8: According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' in the event of two plates coming together, which of the following is not possible?

- (a) The plates may collide and crumble. (b) **The plates may move horizontally past each other.**  
(c) The plates may form divergent boundary. (d) One plate may slide under the other.

Question 9: According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' what have been the effects of the movement of the plates?

- (a) Change in position and size of continents. (b) Formation of ocean basins.  
(c) Evolution of the present landforms and relief of India.  
(d) **All of the above.**

Question 10: A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as

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- (a) Coast (b) Island (c) **Peninsula** (d) None of the above

Question 11: Which of the following divisions of India has the oldest landmass?

- (a) The Himalayas (b) The Northern Plains (c) **The Peninsular Plateau** (d) The Indian Desert

Question 12: The Peninsular Plateau of India is part of which of the following landmass?

- (a) Angaraland (b) **Gondwanaland** (c) Tethys (d) Eurasian Plate

Question 13: Which of the following countries or continents was not a part of the ancient landmass of Gondwanaland?

- (a) **India** (b) Australia (c) Europe (d) South America

Question 14: The northward drift of the Indo-Australian plate resulted in its collision with the much larger Eurasian plate. Which of the following was the result of this collision?

- (a) The Gondwanaland split into a number of plates.  
(b) The continents of Europe and Asia were formed.  
(c) **Sedimentary rocks accumulated in the Tethys geosyncline were folded.**  
(d) India and Australia were formed.

Question 15: Which of the following physiographic divisions of India was formed out of accumulations in the Tethys geosyncline?

- (a) **The Himalayas** (b) The Northern Plains (c) The Peninsular Plateau (d) The Indian Desert

Question 16: The Himalayan uplift out of the Tethys Sea and subsidence of the northern flank of the peninsular plateau resulted in the formation of a large basin. Which of the following physical divisions of India was formed due to filling up of this depression?

- (a) **The Himalayas** (b) The Northern Plains (c) The Peninsular Plateau (d) The Coastal Plains

Question 17: Geologically, which of the following physiographic divisions of India is supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks?

- (a) The Himalayas (b) The Northern Plains (c) **The Peninsular Plateau** (d) The Indian Desert

Question 18: From the point of view of geology, which of the following physiographic divisions of India is considered to be an unstable zone?

- (a) **The Himalayan Mountains** (b) The Peninsular Plateau (c) The Indian Desert (d) The Islands

Question 19: Which of the following are young-fold mountains?

- (a) The Aravalis (b) The Nilgiris (c) **The Himalayas** (d) The Sahyadri

Question 20: Which of the following physical features forms a natural barrier to the north of India?

- (a) Kunlun Mountains (b) Plateau of Tibet (c) River Brahmaputra (d) **The Himalayas**

Question 21: The Himalayas consist of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. Which of the following is the name of the northern-most range?

- (a) **The Himadri** (b) The Himachal (c) The Shivaliks (d) The Purvanchal

Question 22: Which part of the Himalayas is perennially snowbound?

- (a) **Great Himalayas or Himadri** (b) Lesser Himalayas or Himachal  
(c) Shivaliks (d) Purvanchal

Question 23: Which of the following is the highest peak in India?

- (a) Mt. Everest (b) **Kanchenjunga** (c) Nanga Parbat (d) Nandadevi

Question 24: Which of the following is not a mountain pass in the Great Himalayas?

- (a) **Bara Lapcha La and Shipkila** (b) Nathula  
(c) Khyber pass (d) Jojila and Lipu Lekh

Question 25: What are Lesser Himalayas known as?

- (a) Himadri (b) **Himachal** (c) Shivaliks (d)  
Purvanchal

Question 26: Which of the following ranges are not part of the Lesser Himalayas or Himachal?

- (a) Pir Panjal (b) Dhaula Dhar (c) Mahabharat (d)  
**Kamet**

Question 27: In which division of the Himalayas are the famous valleys of Kashmir, Kangra and Kullu located?

- (a) The Himadri (b) **The Himachal** (c) The Shivaliks (d)  
The Duns

Question 28: Which of the following ranges of the Himalayas are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers?

- (a) The Pir Panjal range  
(b) The Karakoram range  
(c) **The Shivaliks**  
(d) The Ladakh range

Question 29: The longitudinal valleys lying between lesser Himalayas and Shivaliks are known as .

- (a) Kangra Valley (b) Patkai Bum (c) Passes (d)  
**Duns**

Question 30: From west to east, the divisions of the Himalayas are demarcated by river valleys. The part of the Himalayas lying between the Satluj and Kali rivers is known as .

- (a) Punjab Himalayas (b) **Kumaon Himalayas** (c) Nepal Himalayas (d)  
Assam Himalayas

Question 31: Which two hills are located in the south-east of Eastern Ghats ?

- (a) Mizo Hills and Naga Hills (b) **Javadi Hills and Shevroy Hills**  
(c) Patkoi Hills and Manipuri Hills (d) Mizo Hills and Patkoi Hills

Question 32: which islands of India are called Coral Islands?

- (a) **Lakshdeep**

(b) Andman and Nikobar

(c) both

(d) None of these

Question 33: A narrow gap in a mountain range providing access to the other side is :

(a) Mound Valley (b) Pass (c) Strait (d)

Question 34: The wet and swampy belt of the Northern Region is known locally as :

(a) Bhabar

(b) Terai

(c) Doab

(d) Bhangar

**QUESTION 34 : Assertion (A): Although only the southern part of India lies in tropical region, the whole of India has tropical climate.**

**Reason (R): Himalaya mountain ranges protect it from the northerly cold winds.**

**Select the correct option from the given alternatives.**

**A . Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explain (A)**

**B .Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A)**

**C . (A) is true and (R) is false**

**D. (A) is false and (R) is true**

**QUESTION 35 : If the Prime Minister of India is addressing the nation from Aizawl, he is in which state?**

**A. Mizoram**

**B. Meghalaya**

**C. Manipur**

**D. Arunachal Pradesh.**

**QUESTION 36 :** A frog in its first jump from the equator reaches  $1^{\circ} 4'N$  latitude, in the second jump reaches  $2^{\circ} 4'N$  and in its third jump reaches  $3^{\circ} 4'N$  and so on. In how many jumps the frog will reach Kanyakumari?

- A. Four jumps
- B. Six jumps
- C. Seven jumps
- D. **Eight jumps.**

**QUESTION 37.** Assertion: India's contacts with the World have continued through ages and have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times

Reason: The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travelers.

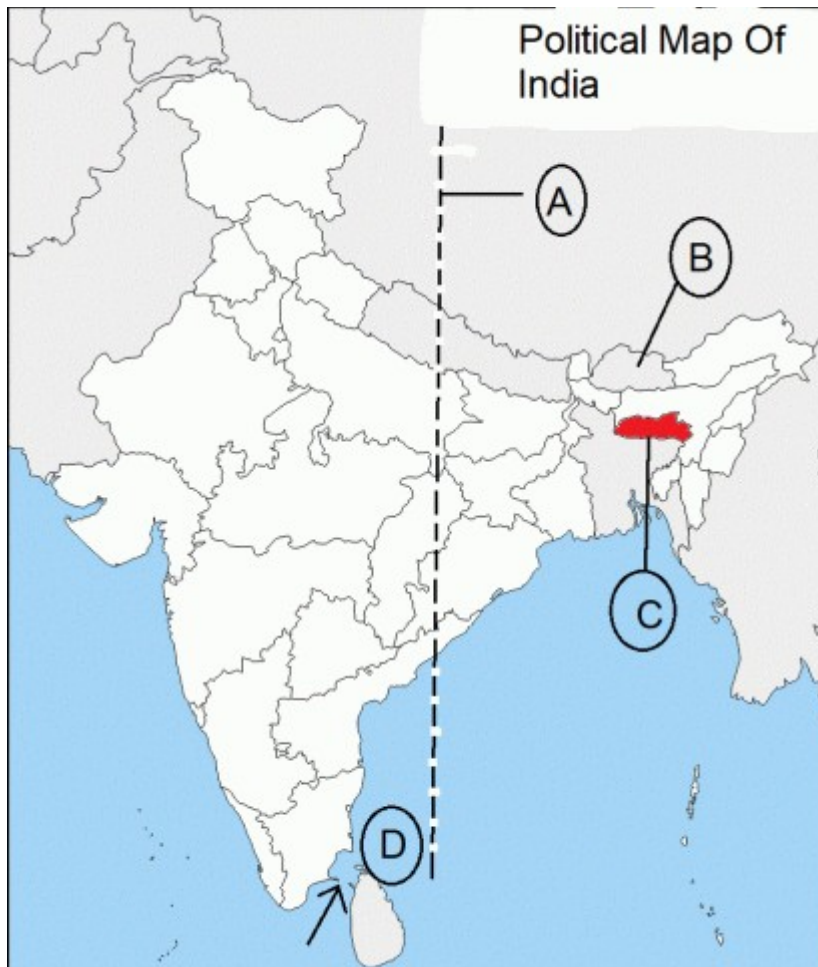
- A. **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but B is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

**QUESTION 38:-** Assertion: Total length of the coastline of the mainland of India, including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep, is 15,200 KM.

Reason: No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but B is false.
- D. **A is false but R is true.**

**QUESTION 39:-** In the given outline map of India, four features have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify the features and select the correct answers in sequence.



- A. IST, Bhutan, Tripura, Cape Comorin
- B. IST, Sikkim, Mizoram, Gulf of Kachchh.
- C. **IST, Bhutan, Meghalaya, Gulf of Mannar.**
- D. IST, Bhutan, Manipur, Indira Point

**QUESTION 40:-** The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Kashmir valley.

B. Glaciers.

C. Punjab Himalayas.

D. Duns.